

Redeeming the "Arid" Plains

D. R. MACDONALD, of the department of agriculture of the South African union, says in a recent report: "We in South Africa have grown a rainless wheat. We have grown wheat without a single drop of rain falling upon it from seed time until harvest."

In other words, "We in South Africa" have rediscovered the knowledge of the ancients, and have begun to learn all over again the trick of storing the rainfall in the soil from one year to another, making of the earth a natural reservoir, and growing crops with plenty of water instead of depending on the very uncertain and irregular, if not wholly deficient, rainfall.

The variety of wheat used in South Africa was imported from the dry belt of Italy. It belongs to the Durum group, and is called Apulia. The method is the well known "dry farming" system that has been used in the western United States for the last 20 years with a degree of success depending entirely upon the degree of intelligence and industry with which it has been applied.

The ground is plowed deeply. Then it is constantly cultivated so as to form a mulch of dust on the surface, which permits the rain to seep in but resists evaporation by breaking the continuity of the capillary channels. The land is allowed to lie fallow for a year and absorb the rain. A crop is planted the second year. Thereafter, in South Africa, the annual rainfall is conserved by cultivation, and the wheat grows and matures each year upon the stored waters of the previous seasons.

In the United States, the preferred practice is to use the land only once in two years. A farm is divided into tracts and the various subdivisions are farmed every two years, the alternate years of each tract being employed in storing water.

This system is a proved success wherever the annual rainfall is as much as 20 inches. Some crops are grown successfully when the annual rainfall is as low as 15 or 16 inches. If the average be below that, there is great risk of loss, because it takes the most careful, constant, and intelligent application of the cultivation principle to hold the water in the soil in sufficient quantity to insure crops in the years that are below the average in rainfall.

In the fertile plains country around El Paso within say 150 miles, the redemption of the land is coming through pumped wells. The time is coming, and not far distant, when the plains all around El Paso will be used in this way, and successfully and profitably farmed. When the land is needed, it will be peopled, because the way is well understood, and the risk is nothing, where water is developed in this manner and intelligently applied.

The Election On July 19

THERE is every reason why the proposed constitutional amendments, to be voted on Saturday, July 19, should carry by a large majority. No valid argument can be brought against them. All the opposition that has appeared in Texas has been based on purely sectional and factional considerations that have no place in the discussion of such matters and deserve no consideration from voters.

Every consideration of good government and sound public finance demands that the state's educational, penal, and charitable institutions be equipped with such lands, buildings, and furnishings as shall fit them to perform the service for which they are established. And it is not just, reasonable, or necessary to pay for permanent equipment of the great state institutions, out of current taxes. In the last two years \$1,000,000 was collected through the general tax for the purpose of erecting buildings for these institutions, and this sort of thing has been going on for years and will continue to go on in future if the constitution be not changed—only the demands will continue to increase and the current tax burden will be correspondingly increased.

The \$500,000 a year which the taxpayers have been contributing directly in the recent past toward permanent new construction for state institutions will not begin to cover the requirements of similar nature for the near future. But if the needs of this sort had been met by bond issues in the last few years, the cost to taxpayers for interest and sinking funds would have been only \$50,000 a year instead of the \$500,000 a year which they were forced to put up under the mistaken policy now followed.

As well try to build railroads out of revenue from passenger fares and freight, as try to establish adequate permanent plants for the state's public service institutions out of revenue from current taxes.

These institutions are to be used for the benefit of all the people of the state for a great many years to come. The buildings erected now ought to be good for 50 years at least. Why should not those who come after us, pay a part of the cost of these things? Why saddle it all onto those who happen to be putting up the taxes right now? The amending of the constitution on July 19 will permit the issue of bonds to take care of these requirements, and make it possible to build up the state's institutions to a decent standard of efficiency as to their physical plant, while at the same time actually reducing the burden of current taxes.

The pocketbook argument, if no other, should lead every voter to support actively the constitutional amendments at the special election July 19. Each taxpayer will be the direct gainer if the measure carries.

Racing As A Sport

PHOENIX, Arizona, will put up \$30,000 in prizes for her fall races at the annual state fair. No other city or state is doing more to elevate racing and restore it to its old status as a decent sport, than Phoenix and Arizona are doing. The racing game in Phoenix at the annual fair is recognized as a legitimate sport and given strong financial and popular backing, but that is because the institution has been established there on a sound basis of real sport and not made dependent on the gambling end of the business, like the Juarez track and most of those formerly operated in the United States before they were outlawed.

At Phoenix one stake of \$5000 is hung up by the board of trade for pacers, and another stake of \$5000 is offered by copper mining companies for trotters; other prizes to the total of \$30,000 are enough to attract the best horseflesh and plenty of it.

Phoenix is naturally becoming a favorite winter training ground for race horses. Outdoor work every day under perfect climatic conditions cannot be had in the east, and horsemen are learning to appreciate what the southwest has to offer in the way of wintering facilities, keeping horses in the best possible condition during the off season.

If racing is ever to be redeemed from the degradation into which the gamblers have plunged it, sacrificing a noble sport to their own criminal greed, the redemption will come through such splendid cooperative efforts as that at Phoenix, where the word "sport" is recognized as meaning something different from high-way robbery and pocket picking.

One-Sentence Philosophy

JUAREZ MEDITATIONS.

(Philadelphia Record.)
If you want your money to go a long way, don't bet it. Mail it. It's much better to be up and doing than to be down and being done. Time has touched many a woman lightly who used to be a brunette. Success is largely a matter of a good beginning. Also a knowledge of when to quit.

Some people never pay anybody, because they feel that they owe so much to themselves.

Many a man has found it easier to mount the ladder of fame than to climb the stool of repentance.

Hoax—"He's a settlement worker!"

Joak—"Why, I thought you told me he was a bill collector!" Hoak—"Well, what's the difference?"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

(Chicago News.)

True love talks little and acts foolish. Taking advice is sometimes worse than giving it.

High living never qualifies one for the higher life.

Either take things as they come or turn your back and let them go.

The meat trust makes the lover of pork chops bristle with indignation.

Did you ever get nervous prostration from trying to make others happy? No!

GLOBE SIGHTS.

(Athens Globe.)

It is hard to raise a pig and children on the same premises.

A woman who has a husband over-estimates the odds she would give one.

An automobile is like a woman; when it is on the main street of the town a good deal of it is noise.

It is sometimes well to send daughter away on a vacation so mother can get a little more needed rest.

So young men in a track suit will ever win a beauty prize, although he may compete successfully in other events.

Nearly every woman knows enough French to pronounce lingerie in the utterly outlandish and correct manner set forth in leading lexicons.

JOURNAL ENTRIES.

(Topeka Journal.)

Most folks' idea of justice is to have things their own way.

It's hard work to keep smiling all the time but it's worth the effort.

People never hesitate to believe in luck when it is of the good variety.

Complaints are annoying but everything would soon be running along in a groove if it were not for them.

A man seldom has any trouble in interesting his wife in his conversation when he talks in his sleep.

Misrule Causes Revolt

Philippines Rise Against Spain, After Centuries of Grunt and Tattle, Revolt to Their Welfare.

By Frederic L. Haskin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—

One cause of the stunted development and low social state of the Philippines under Spain was the primitive commercial and industrial status of the islands. Machinery of the times was ever unknown there. Roads were very few and far between. Even the trade between Spain and the islands was hampered by a lot of senseless rules. No organized effort to protect the commerce of the islands was made until 1782 when governor general Basco decreed in certain provinces a monopoly and enforced cultivation of tobacco. About the same time the Royal company of the Philippines was organized on a large scale in Spain, the object being to develop the commercial relations between the Philippines, East India, China and the Spanish-American colonies. An effort was made to encourage the cultivation of cotton, pigments, cinnamon, coffee and other tropical products. But the company's ignorance, isolation and graft restricted all these royal plans and the company finally expired in 1844.

Disaffection Grows.

The dissatisfaction of the Philippines with Spanish rule grew year after year. This followed the long period of revolts and in many acts of violence which hit at the Spaniards indirectly. In 1820 Manila experienced its first cholera epidemic which was brought from India in a French vessel. Two years earlier foreigners had been driven from the islands by the Spaniards. The Spaniards made no effort to stop the cholera, but the epidemic was so severe that the Spaniards fled. The authorities made no effort to stop the cholera, but the epidemic was so severe that the Spaniards fled. The authorities made no effort to stop the cholera, but the epidemic was so severe that the Spaniards fled.

First Insurrection.

The first serious insurrection broke out in 1862. It was led by Capt. Nolasco, a Filipino who at the head of 100 natives captured the palace of the government and the principal government buildings. Governor O'Donnell was assassinated, but the rebels were divided and Nolasco and his lieutenant were executed. The cause of the revolt was the fact that a number of Filipino officers had been discharged or demoted for the sake of a new batch of Spaniards that had been shipped over from Spain.

Better Condition for a Time.

Spain's distress brought about a better condition of affairs which lasted for a short time. The execution of Queen Isabelle II. and the flight of the royal family to France greatly encouraged the people of the Philippines. The new Spanish government believed that an era of progress had arrived for their own beloved land. The new governor general La Torre the following year was the cause of a complete reorganization of the islands. For the first time in history the most prominent Filipino leaders took part in the reception festivities.

La Torre was disposed to rule the islands in behalf of the Philippines and this was his undoing.

He was attacked and killed there so severely by a band of his own race who could see no possible good in treating the Philippines as a country. He had no rights in their own country. His successor, Gen. Izquierdo, believed in the good old way and immediately announced his intention to govern the people with a crucifix in one hand and a sword in the other. The first thing he did was to prevent the opening of schools of arts and trades. He professed to believe that the educated Filipino had no right to the franchise and he publicly branded them as suspects.

Try to Reason With Spaniards.

Educated Filipinos in the islands tried to reason with the Spaniards. They tried to show that the safety of the Spanish regime would be threatened if the Spaniards were not treated as equals. The Spaniards considered the highly educated and brilliant men as a rank and traitor. The Spaniards considered the highly educated and brilliant men as a rank and traitor. The Spaniards considered the highly educated and brilliant men as a rank and traitor.

Masses Try to Kill Spaniards.

At the suggestion of Dr. Rizal the Spanish friars endeavored to destroy the desire for independence among the Spaniards and Filipinos. They organized branches in the islands for the purpose of concentrating the despotic rule of the Spaniards. They organized branches in the islands for the purpose of concentrating the despotic rule of the Spaniards. They organized branches in the islands for the purpose of concentrating the despotic rule of the Spaniards.

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